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9:40 a m LOCAL EXPRESS-for Bur-

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GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

8:11 p m MIXED, for Rutland.

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THE RICH YOUNG RULER.

LESSON IX, INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERIES, FEB. 26.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xix, 16-26. Golden Text, Matt. vi. 24-Memorize Verses 20-22-Comment by Rev. William Newton, D. D.

(From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.) Notes.—Came, i. e., out of the company around. Mark says, running. One, Luke says ruler, or member of the Sanbedrim. Master, or teacher. Enter into life, be saved from death and have everlasting life. Keep, obey or live according to. Honor, this is more than to obey, and no one word will de-fine it. Reverence is perhaps the best. Hardly, or, it is hard for. A rich man, one that trusts in riches. Exceedingly, very much. Then, in that case, or, if that is so. This, i. e., that rich men can be saved. Impossible; possible, i. e., men cannot do this, but God can.

V. 16. Mark and Luke supply two very interesting features of this case. From one we learn that he was a ruler, i. e., a member of the Sanhedrim. From the other we learn that he came running. He was in earnest, and not afraid to have it known that he was. He was not satisfied with what the doctors of the law taught concerning this great question. He felt, he was sure, there was something more. But what was it? Where should he find the one who could lift the veil and let in the light? It would seem from the narrative that he had been following Jesus secretly, or without making himself known. He wanted to hear what this great teacher would say about it. And now, as he hears his last words, he could restrain himself no longer. He came running to Jesus, with the great question, "Good Mas-ter! what must I do that I may have eternal

life?" or, "inherit eternal life?" V. 17. Before answering his question our Lord, gently yet pointedly, rebukes him for the use of the title by which he addressed him. Why did he use it? He did not mean it. He did not mean to say that he (Jesus) was the good. For that title belongs only to one—or to God. And, as an unmeaning compliment, he could not receive it. Now this does not mean that Jesus declined a title belonging only to God; but that the young ruler himself did not mean to intimate that it so belonged to him. And therefore he could not receive it from him. Now, in our Lord's answer to the young ruler's question, we must observe that he answered from his standpoint. He occupied the ground on which he stood. His question was, "What shall I do that I may have, or inherit, eternal life?" He would have it as the result of his own doings. He proposed to work for it. He wanted to have it, as of debt, as a workingman receives his wages. And so the master replies to him, "Keep the commandments." He did not propose the difficulties of the case. He would have him ascertain these for himself. He would have him find out for himself that obedience to the law, as the price of eternal life, was a chain of many links, and if one of these was broken the chain itself was worthless. It offered no connection between the man and the object he had in view. But the young ruler did

not see this. And so V. 18-20. When he heard the Lord's answer he at once asked which of the com-mandments he meant. And in answer the Lord cited the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifth, while Mark adds the tenth. Now all these were of the second table of the law Not a word is said about those of the first table. The young man's relation to God seems to have been entirely left out of the question. Why was this? And there seems to be no doubt about the answer. For it is manifest that our Lord meant to show how utterly hopeless his case was, even on his own chosen ground. For, if he proposed to be saved by the works of the law, or to enter into life because of obedience to the law, it must be very clear that he had obeyed the Now, if it were a question of obedience to man's law-i. e., if it concerned the out-ward act alone-it would be very easily set-But if that "law is spiritual;" if the lustful thought is adultery and the angry thought is murder, then the case is a very different one.

The young ruler proposed to win eternal life by the deeds of the law. Now the summing up of the second table of the law is, shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. He said he did. And Jesus replied in effect, "If you do it is very easy to prove it. You would not hesitate to part with anything you have to relieve your own wants. Now why should you hesitate to relieve the necessities of your neighbor! You would not if you loved him as you do yourself. Now, therefore, go and do it, and prove your claim is This was the simple issue; and one more clearly defined could not well be pre-And is that all! No. For that might spring from a motive utterly inad-And so the Master adds, "and come and follow me."

V. 22. How true to the life this is. How clear the revelation it makes of the ruling power in this young ruler's heart. Doubt-less he was attracted by the Master's teaching; but the glitter of his gold had a brighter luster in his eyes! Doubtless he was concerned for his eternal life. But clearly, the present had for him the greater attraction. "the valley of decision," and quietly yielded to the power of the present and the seen! "He turned and went away, for he had great possessions." The present and the eternal life were weighed against each other, and the beam went down on the side of the present. Poor young man! V. 23, 24. It is not hard to imagine the deep

compassion that moved in the Master's breast, as he turned to his disciples and spoke these words. Doubtless they had seen and heard all that had passed; and he would shield them now from any wrong impressions the young ruler's example might make upon them. And if we ask for the reason underlying the declaration of the Master-or why it is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God-there seems to be two rea-

1. Riches beget a sense of power in the holder of them. Therefore the rich man is commonly puffed up with a sense of his importance. He can do anything; and his pride erects itself even against God.

2. Riches become an object of trust to their possessor. They seem to break down the simplicity of childlike faith in God. can he pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," when he knows that his check is good in bank and his credit high on exchange? And so he learns to "trust in riches," as the ultimate good in life. How can he enter the

kingdomf V. 25, 26. The disciples were beyond measure astonished. And to their question, who then can be saved! Jesus gave the answer.
"With men this is impossible, but with God
all things are possible." He alone can change
the heart and bind the affections around himself as manifested in the finished work of Jesus. For when that is seen—i. e., when his love takes the heart captive—the affections drop off from earthly things and twine themselves around him, who redeemed us from this present evil world, with his own precious blood.

A GEM OF THE HEART.

Joy met Sorrow in a place Where the branches interlace, Very secret, still, and sweet, Safe from all profaning feet. "Why art here!" Joy, startled, cried; "Why art here!" Gray Sorrow sighed.

"I came here to weep," said Joy. "Tears are ever my employ."
Murmured Sorrow. "Yet I see
Tears as grateful were to thee.
Come, young novice, and be taught
How to ease thy heart o'er fraught."

Joy sat down at Sorrow's feet, And was taught a lesson sweet. Fain would be make kind return; Sorrow, art too old to learn! Nay? Then tarry yet awhile, Till I have taught thee how to smile."

Since that hour the two have been Bound as by mysterious kin; Since that hour they so exchange Tears and smiles, 'tis nothing strange
If sometimes a puzzled heart
Scarcely can tell the twain apart.
—Edith M. Thomas.

Novel Defensive Weapon A novel weapon of defense has been found in the ruined pueblos of Arizona. In the doorways of several Los Muertos rooms the Heminway expedition has found many huge defensive stones. These stones are ponderous masses of volcanic rock, rather handsome in shape, but destructive in design. The upper end tapers to a sort of handle. The stone was suspended in the doorway by a buckskin thong, which was fastened to the ring or handle. The method of using it was extremely simple. By holding it back and then letting it fly a file of men could be hewn down.—Chicago News.

French Government Service. Women employed by the French gov-ernment are furnished with a hot lunch, or breakfast, as they call it, at from ten to fifteen cents, in a kitchen established for the purpose in government buildings. No letters are allowed to be delivered to them in the office. As to the quality of service rendered by the women, it is considered far superior to that of the men in matters of detail and everything which calls for manual dexterity. Their salary is extremely small.—Chicago Herald.

The One Who Had to Wait.

Master Hofmann, the child pianist, wrote a note to the young lady violinist, Nettie Carpenter, and told her that he had changed his mind about marrying since seeing her. She graciously replied:

"Very well, I will wait for you." which the small adorer responded pa-

"Oh, but it's I who'll have to wait. You are all ready."-Boston Advertiser.

Experience Had Taught Him. St. Paul Dame—Charley, I like light housekeeping, but this bedroom is too crowded to suit me. I've filled every nook and corner in it, and now I've got to put that dirty linen under the bureau. Charley-Don't you put anything under the bureau, my dear. "Why not?"

"Leave that place empty and I shall always know where to find my collar button."-St. Paul Globe.

The Rolling Pencil.

Never endure the trifling but none the less real annoyance of rolling pencil or penholder, when by merely sticking a roughly squared lump of sealing wax on the end, the rolling tendency is checked forever. Sticking the pencil or penholder through a small square bit cardboard answers the same purpose, but the cardboard is liable to slip off, or bend out of shape .- "H. S. B." in The Writer.

Artesian Well Pressure.

Sometimes the pressure of an artesian instead of from a high head of water. scale. If the city contains the gaudiest, Dakota, for instance, has several artesian the most alluring and the vilest haunts wells 1,000 feet deep, with 250 to 280 pounds pressure, but there are no high places near by to give this head of water. New York Sun.

Houses of Mormons.

In Salt Lake city the houses of the Mormons all have two doors, even the smallest of them. Some have also two woodsheds and two wells. A house that is begun with only one room is frequently lengthened out room by room and door by door as new wives are taken,-Chicago Times.

A Pleasant Feature.

He—Did you read my story in the cur-rent number of The Everyother Monthly Magazine, Miss Smith? She-Yes, and liked it very much.

He-Thanks. Well written-ch? She—Very; and so delightfully short, you know.—Harper's Bazar.

An Enterprising Clothler.

An enterprising clothier advertises guaranteeing a wife to every man who buys a suit of clothes. This is no inducement at all. What would do for this country better would be a guarantee of a suit of clothes to every man who has a wife.-London Tid Bits.

Virtue of Sunlight.

Sunlight is as essential to animal as vegetable life. Physicians say the number of patients cured in hospital rooms exposed to the rays of the sun are four times as great as those confined in darkened rooms.—Boston Budget.

Ladies' Cigarettes.

There are three establishments in Paris devoted to the manufacture of ladies' cigarettes, and they do a large business. Most of the cigarettes contain opium, and perfumes are freely used.-Chicago

An egg of the great auk (now extinct) was recently sold in London for \$800. Only sixty-six of these eggs are in ex-

one horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches going. An English critic says that novels are now supplied at the rate of about 400 a

A four inch dead smooth file has 864 teeth to the face, or 216 to the inch.

Breach of promise suits are now called "white mailing attacks."

NAMES FOR STATES.

The True Test of the Name of a Country.

Verbal Awkwardness. Probably the worst name for a country known to history is the United States of America. It is ambiguous, may mean either a nation or a confederacy, and has two senses in the constitution. It is not so trivial as New Found Land, but it is longer and does not admit of shortening. to Newfoundland. New South Wales almost as bad, and all three are awkward beyond redemption. The test of the name of a country is in whether it admits of a derivative gentile noun and adjective. Europe gives us European; Britain, British, Cyprus, Cypriote, and Siam, Siamese. These are good as names. But no man can bring himself to say that he is a New South Welshman, or that he is a United States of American. And so, after the fashion in which the

neighbors of Praise God Barebone's brother with the wonderful name, "If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned," said it for short, we are in the habit of calling ourselves simply by the tail end of our proper designation, Americans, forgetful that every human being from Yukon to Patagonia bas equal rights with us to the name. The people of New South Wales want to change their name, and The Spectator well says they ought to do it, although for them to claim the name of Australia would never do. They might call their country Sydney, or Sydneyland, or Cook-sylvania, or Southland, or Auralia, it makes little difference what so long as it is manageable. What not to call themselves might be learned from the names of some of our United States of American states. Some of our states allow no derivative. A man from Virginia is a Virginian, from South Carolina a South Carolinian, but how does a man from Massachusetts pronounce his name? Only Yankee, which is no less absurd than for Enroughty to spell Darby. What is a man from Connecticut? Still a Yankee. What is a man from New Hampshire? Still a Yankee, although Senator Cass tried to better the term when he called John P. Hale a New Hampshire goose, and Hale retorted by calling Cass a Michigander. Men from Maine can still be only Yankees or Down Easters, for they resent, we believe, being called Mainiacs.

The later names adopted by our states are generally musical and usable, although Ohioan is a disagreeable deriva-tive of Ohio. The gentile word ought to be Ohiote, like Cypriote, but, perhaps, the people of that great state do not care to rhyme with coyote. Wisconsin re-fuses as strenuously as Michigan to accept a derivative, as the only one possi-ble would be Wisconsinner. Of the present territories Idaho has a very sweet name, but what could its citizens call themselves? We suppose the people of Utah might be Utes, but if the territory were to take the proposed state name it would be hard to call them Descretters. What we chiefly seek in a name is that it be easy to pronounce and be flexible. Its meaning is of little consequence. China is a good name, but it means nothing, and the people of China have no knowledge of it.—New York Independent.

Vice and Virtue in the City.

It is said that New York is the wick-edst city in the country. It is the largest and vice thrives in crowded communities. Yet if it is the wickedest city it is also the best on the continent. If it contains thousands of the worst men and women in our land, it contains also thousands of the brightest and best of Christians. In point of morality it will compare favor-ably with any city in the world. It is unhappily true that the devil's work is done there upon a large scale; but so is flow of water results from a gas pressure the work of God upon an even greater of sin, it also boasts the noblest and grandest institutions of religion, of charity and virtue. Being the great center of wealth and culture, New York is also the center of everything that is good and beautiful in life. - Joe Howard in St. Louis Republican.

Foreign Schools in Turkey.

The Turkish government appears to be reviving its school laws with the aim of suppressing American and other foreign schools. The new law provides that no foreigner can open a school without a special firman given by the sultan himself; and such documents he is slow to The law forbids any Ottoman subject from attending such a school until he shall have taken a course of religious instructions. The schools now existing are to be suppressed unless they conform to these regulations within six months. As a large amount of capital is invested in educational institutions in Turkey, the American minister has protested against this law, and urges other embassies to join him.—Frank Leslie's.

There is a good deal in names, in spite of what somebody has said. The house committee on territories know it, and they wisely insist that if the northern half of Dakota comes into the Union it shall be not as "North Dakota," but as "Pembina"; and that if "Washington" organizes it must drop its already much appropriated name and take "Tacoma,"
"Yakima," or "Wallula," well known
aboriginal designations. There is no reason why new states should bear names worn threadbare, or why one should be called "North" or "West" something or other. It argues a poverty of language. All new states ought to be compelled to bear melodious Indian names, as most of the old ones do.-Frank Leslie's.

The Aqueducts of Peru.

Among the great water works of the world those of Peru were in some respects the most difficult achievements of any. The Incas built aqueducts from the slopes of the Andes for a distance of over 100 miles to the capital, carrying the water partly through tunnels cut in the Le Nature claims that a machine of rocks and partly on arcades on supporting pillars of mason work to span valleys, the channels being composed of cut stone without cement. From these great aqueducts a number of branch conduits and furrows were laid laterally for irrigation purposes. - Scientific Journal

The art of starching linen was introduced into England by a Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, in 1553.

NATURAL GAS ON RAILROADS. [From the Kansas City Times.]

Within the past nine months more improvements have been made in railroad equipment than in any like period in the history of the country. Perhaps the most daring one now being attempted is the utilizing of natural gas as fuel for engines and to furnish light and heat for the cars. Several master mechanics in as does the name of our neighbor island the country hold that this product can be confined and used at will, and the master mechanic of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville road has demonstrated his belief so plainly that the officials of that line have placed at his command all the money, men and material necessary to a thorough test. The route of that road is through the heart of the immense gas regions of Indiana, many of the wells being of great pressure, and flowing from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

Several weeks ago the master mechanic and superintendent had constructed a wrought-iron cylinder, eighteen feet long and two feet in diameter, with heavy ends screwed in. The cylinder was subjected to the most critical and scientific tests, and was provided with guages to register the pressure. It was placed on board a car and transported to Montpelier, Ind., where there are located two strong gas wells. The cylinder was attached to one of them, which had a rock pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch. When the gas was turned on the guage showed that it was full in less than one minute. The tank was then loaded on the cars and taken to the shops at Fort Wayne. Here it was attached to the usual natural gas burning apparatus with a "regulator" that controlled the enormous pressure of the gas so that it flowed out in a steady regular current of one and a half ounces to the square inch, the pressure at which natural gas is burned. The guage showed that the gas had lost but little of its pressure, and it supplied light in the burners in the shops for several hours, besides heating one large stove and one forge.

So much of a success was the first test that others have been made with larger cylinders and the gas transported each time a distance of thirty-eight miles. The officials and experts are so well satisfied with the experiment that orders have been issued to equip the road engines with tanks, and the workmen in the shops are now making the necessary changes. Large steel tanks or cylinders somewhat after the pattern of the Standard Oil company's cars are being made, and these will be attached to the engine in the rear of the tender. They will have a capacity equal to as many thousand cubic feet of gas as will represent enough of coal to make a trip over the road, which is about 110 miles in length. The attachment to the fire box of the engine and stoves in the cars will be by means of a pipe leading from the tank and will be regulated by a hand screw. The cost is exceedingly small, as an engine can be supplied for about twenty cents a day.

The experiments made at Fort Wayne have been watched by expert mechanics employed by the Erie and Pennsylvania companies, and these systems will also commence the construction of gas tanks for the same purpose. In case the tests made by these companies are successful, it will be only a short time until the full problem on railways is solved.

WALES'S HEIR. [From a London Letter.]

In everything except the indispensable tawny beard that falls like a roll of dead gold silk to the extremity of a massive chest, Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the prince of Wales, models himself on Ouida's heroes. He is as fond of knicknacks as a lady. His private apartments are the nearest approach to the talented but vulgar authoress's ideal of a young guardsman's rooms. He would not brush his hair otherwise than with an ivory-backed brush to save his life. Eau de cologne and other perfumes have their place in his bath. To write a note on paper that was not the triumph of the perfumer's art would, in his own imagination, be unworthy of his tastes and position. He has started in life, in fact, as an exquisite of the George IV. type; but luckily for himself and for the nation, he is preserved from some of the most objectionable traits of the "First Gentleman's" character by the sensitive shyness of his disposition. He differs again from most exquisites in having a praiseworthy desire to pay promptly for the luxuries in which he indulges. Indeed, he worries his attendants to worry his tradespeople to send in their bills sharp, and frets and fumes if the astute shop-keeper -alive to the value of having the future king of England upon their books within decent limits-delay in delivering their accounts. Like his father, he gets his clothes - and plenty of them - from Poole. Prince Albert Victor's idea of dignified mufti is a frock coat and lavender or gray trousers. He seldom wears a cutaway coat, and even when traveling

-A lazy fellow who was idling away his time was asked by a minister where he expected to go when he died. "I shall not go" was the relpy; "I expect to be carried."-[Binghamton Leader.

hardly ever appears in a suit of dittoes.

On the whole, he may be described as a

very stately and solemn young man.

Can't Sleen Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c. L. HANAFORD, Druggist, Middlebury.